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CARLINA VULGARIS IN THE CAYUGA QUADRANGLE, 42-43° N., 76-77° W.

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(Plate 1120)

IN 1944, on April 9, while walking in open woods on the slope near the southwestern corner of Cayuga Lake, I observed a strange thistle which I was unable to identify with the aid of Gray's Manual or Britton and Brown's Illustrated Flora. Subsequently, in 1948, my class in taxonomy encountered many plants of this same thistle in the vicinity of Dryden, Tompkins County, New York. The first specimens, obtained in April, retained a few fruits which had persisted through the winter. The achenes were grayish and densely strigose, very different from those of species of *Cirsium*, *Carduus* or *Onopordum*, but the pappus was plumose as in *Cirsium*. The involucral bracts, spreading in rotate fashion, and the very spiny leaves, finely arachnoid-pubescent dorsally, were distinctive. Following failure to identify specimens with these characteristics using the manuals mentioned above or the books on weeds by Muenscher and by Fogg, I consulted the key to the genera of composites, prepared by Dr. Wilhelm Miller, in Bailey's Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture. There, I was able to determine the genus as *Carlina* and the species as *C. vulgaris* L. Subsequent comparison with herbarium specimens from Europe has substantiated this identification.

¹ The cost of publication of the accompanying plate is being met by the Department of Botany, Cornell University.

In the present season, 1948, I have followed with interest the development of *Carlina* in the vicinity of Dryden. The plants occur in several pastures and fields a few kilometers apart. One of the largest stands is in a pasture along a small brook 1.8 km. southeast of Dryden Lake. This pasture is in the extreme western portion of Harford Township, Cortland County, N. Y. There the plants had made good vegetative growth and were with large floral buds on July 25. Three weeks later, on August 15, many of these same plants were in flower. The specimen illustrated in the plate is a plant collected on that date. The heads were of striking appearance. The inner spreading involucre bracts were stramineous and acuminate. These contrasted markedly with the dahlia-purple florets. The corollas were slender-tubular, 8.5 mm. long, with the tubes purple above, white below, 7.5 mm. long, and the lobes ovate, acute, 1 mm. long. The purplish, lanuginose stems also were distinctive.

Inquiry or investigation at several institutions, namely the Gray Herbarium, New York Botanical Garden, New York State Museum, United States National Herbarium and University of California has failed to reveal other records of any species of *Carlina* in North America. For that reason, I have distributed specimens of my collection no. 7287 to all of these institutions. Also a sheet of this collection is in the herbarium of Cornell University, along with specimens collected on May 9 and July 25, 1948. The present note and illustration may help readers to identify *Carlina vulgaris* and cause them to be on the watch for its occurrence elsewhere. Since its seeds are disseminated by the wind, it may become a pest on agricultural lands in the same way as various species of *Cirsium*. The infestation around Dryden still could be controlled without too great expense. A little effort now might avoid considerable nuisance in the future.

PLATE 1120. *CARLINA VULGARIS* from pasture near Dryden, New York. A. Habit sketch ($\times 0.4$). Aa. Leaf, dorsal surface ($\times 0.8$). B. Head from above ($\times 0.4$). C. Floret from side ($\times 1.6$). D. Floret from above ($\times 1.6$). E. Fruit ($\times 2.4$). Drawings by Miss E. M. Abbe.

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A NECESSARY TRANSFER IN LIATRIS.—In L. O. Gaiser's monograph, "The Genus *Liatris*", in RHODORA 48: 250. 1946, *Liatris*